FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, PROMT, BIOBUSINESS, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGNL, MEDICONF, PHARMAML, PHIC, PHIN' ENTERED AT 18:17:32 ON 04 NOV 2003

L1 0 S PROHOLD (50A) CYANOACRYLATE#
L2 0 S PROHOLD (100A) CYANOACRYLATE#
L3 2 S (HEXYL (4A) CYANOACRYLATE#) (100A) (OCCLUS? OR OCCLUD? OR EMB

=> d que
L3 2 SEA (HEXYL (4A) CYANOACRYLATE#) (100A) (OCCLUS? OR OCCLUD? OR EMBOLIZ? OR THROMB?)

=> d 1-2 bib hit

→ see L4 also in later pages

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2000:172844 CAPLUS
DN 132:212712
TI Composition comprising 2-**hexyl cyanoacrylate** and gold for creating vascular **occlusions**
IN Krall, Robert E.; Kerber, Charles W.; Knox, Kimberly
PA Prohold Medical Technologies, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 6

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6037366	A	20000314	US 1998-151621	19980911
PRAI US 1997-58510P	P	19970911		

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
TI Composition comprising 2-**hexyl cyanoacrylate** and gold for creating vascular **occlusions**
IT Blood vessel, disease
(**occlusion**; compn. comprising 2-**hexyl cyanoacrylate** and gold for creating vascular **occlusions**)
IT 7440-57-5, Gold, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compn. comprising 2-**hexyl cyanoacrylate** and gold for creating vascular **occlusions**)
IT 123-31-9, Hydroquinone, biological studies 124-06-1, Ethyl myristate 3578-06-1, 2-**Hexyl cyanoacrylate** 7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, biological studies 26638-03-9, Methoxyphenol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compn. comprising 2-**hexyl cyanoacrylate** and gold for creating vascular **occlusions**)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
AN 1999180140 MEDLINE
DN 99180140 PubMed ID: 10082103
TI Microcatheter adhesion of cyanoacrylates: comparison of normal butyl cyanoacrylate to 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate.
AU Barr J D; Hoffman E J; Davis B R; Edgar K A; Jacobs C R
CS Department of Radiology, Penn State University College of Medicine, Milton S. Hershey Medical Center, Hershey, USA.
SO JOURNAL OF VASCULAR AND INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY, (1999 Feb) 10 (2 Pt 1) 165-8.
Journal code: 9203369. ISSN: 1051-0443.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English

FS Priority Journals
EM 199904
ED Entered STN: 19990420
Last Updated on STN: 19990420
Entered Medline: 19990405

AB PURPOSE: To compare the catheter adhesion properties of 2-**hexyl cyanoacrylate** (Neuracryl M), a new agent, to those of normal butyl cyanoacrylate (Histoacryl), the most widely used liquid acrylic agent for microcatheter **embolization**. MATERIALS AND METHODS: 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate (Neuracryl M1) was tested in pure form and mixed with either a proprietary polymerization retardant/contrast agent (Neuracryl M2) or ethiodized oil (Ethiodol). Histoacryl was tested in pure form and mixed with Ethiodol. The cyanoacrylate mixtures were injected through microcatheters into wells partially filled with heparinized whole blood. The cyanoacrylates were allowed to polymerize around the microcatheter tips for 1-3 minutes. The microcatheters were then pulled at a constant rate until they were extracted from the polymerized cyanoacrylates. The peak forces required for extraction were recorded. RESULTS: The peak forces required to extract the microcatheters from either pure Histoacryl or Histoacryl mixed with 33% Ethiodol were significantly higher ($P < .01$; $P < .05$) than those for pure Neuracryl M1. When Neuracryl M1 and M2 were mixed together (as intended for clinical use), the force required for microcatheter extraction was significantly lower than that for either pure Histoacryl, Histoacryl mixed with 33% Ethiodol, or Neuracryl M1 alone ($P < .01$; $P < .01$; $P < .01$, respectively). The force required to extract microcatheters from the Neuracryl M1 and M2 mixture was not, however, significantly different from that of Histoacryl mixed with 50% Ethiodol. The force of extraction for the Neuracryl M1 and 50% Ethiodol mixture was below our ability to obtain precise measurements. CONCLUSION: When Neuracryl M1 was mixed with its proprietary polymerization retardant/contrast agent (Neuracryl M2), catheter adhesion was not significantly different from that of Histoacryl mixed with 50% Ethiodol, a mixture common in clinical use. When Neuracryl M1 was tested alone or mixed with Ethiodol (not intended by the manufacturer), catheter adhesion was significantly decreased relative to pure Histoacryl or equivalent mixtures of Histoacryl and Ethiodol.

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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 18:20:25 ON 04 NOV 2003
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FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 18:20:25 ON 04 NOV 2003
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FILE 'EUROPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:20:25 ON 04 NOV 2003
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FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 18:20:25 ON 04 NOV 2003
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=> s (hexyl (4a) cyanoacrylate#) (100a) (occlus? or occlud? or emboliz? or thromb?)
L4 4 (HEXYL (4A) CYANOACRYLATE#) (100A) (OCCLUS? OR OCCLUD? OR EMBOLI
Z? OR THROMB?)

=> d 1-4 bib ab kwic

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2000-246196 [21] WPIDS
CR 2000-543304 [49]; 2002-240636 [29]; 2002-392716 [42]; 2003-110664 [10]
DNC C2000-074484
TI Composition comprising a 2-**hexyl cyanoacrylate** monomer
and gold in a polymer of 2-hexylcyanoacrylate, useful for placing in a
body lumen to create vascular **occlusion**.
DC A14 A96 B05
IN KERBER, C W; KNOX, K; KRALL, R E
PA (PROH-N) PROHOLD MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES INC
CYC 1
PI US 6037366 A 20000314 (200021)* 3p
ADT US 6037366 A Provisional US 1997-58510P 19970911, US 1998-151621 19980911
PRAI US 1997-58510P 19970911; US 1998-151621 19980911
AB US 6037366 A UPAB: 20030416
NOVELTY - A composition for placing in a body lumen to create vascular
occlusion comprises a 2-**hexyl cyanoacrylate**
monomer and gold in a polymer of 2-hexylcyanoacrylate.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A composition for creating vascular occlusions
comprises a mixture of:
(a) 2-hexyl cyanoacrylate, hydroquinone, p-methoxyphenol and
phosphoric acid; and
(b) gold metal powder, ethyl myristate, and a sterilized polymer of 2
hexylcyanoacrylate in weak aqueous bicarbonate solution.
ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Antiarteriosclerotic; Vasotropic;
Cerebroprotective.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
No biological data is given.
USE - The composition is useful for creating vascular occlusions and
for treating arteriovenous malformations and tumors (particularly
neurological).
ADVANTAGE - The composition is especially useful to treat vascular
tumors in the brain and brain stem, both of which are difficult to access
and which are susceptible to cytotoxicity and heat.
Dwg.0/0
TI Composition comprising a 2-**hexyl cyanoacrylate** monomer
and gold in a polymer of 2-hexylcyanoacrylate, useful for placing in a
body lumen to create vascular **occlusion**.
AB US 6037366 UPAB: 20030416
NOVELTY - A composition for placing in a body lumen to create vascular
occlusion comprises a 2-**hexyl cyanoacrylate**
monomer and gold in a polymer of 2-hexylcyanoacrylate.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A composition for creating vascular occlusions
comprises a. . .
TT TT: COMPOSITION COMPRISE **HEXYL CYANOACRYLATE** MONOMER

GOLD POLYMER USEFUL PLACE BODY LUMEN VASCULAR **OCCLUDE**.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio on STN
AN 2000044287 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TIEN CYANOACRYLATES COMPRISING INHIBITORS AND AN OPACIFYING AGENT AS ADHESIVES
TIFR CYANOACRYLATES COMPRENANT DES INHIBITEURS ET UN AGENT D'OPACIFICATION SERVANT D'ADHESIFS
IN KRALL, Robert, E.;
KERBER, Charles, W.;
KNOX, Kimberly
PA PROHOLD MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.;
KRALL, Robert, E.;
KERBER, Charles, W.;
KNOX, Kimberly
LA English
DT Patent
PI WO 2000044287 A1 20000803
DS W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU
SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH
GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT
BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF
CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
AI WO 2000-US2262 A 20000128
PRAI US 1999-09/241,368 19990129
ABEN A composition comprising of a monomer component comprised of an alkyl cyanoacrylate and at
least one inhibitor, and a second component comprised of a resultant aggregate structure formed from
an alkyl cyanoacrylate monomer, an alkyl esterified fatty acid and an opacificant agent where said
composition forms a resultant aggregate structure when said composition contacts an anionic
environment. The composition is useful for filling an existing space, e.g., the lumen of a blood
vessel, a space created by a transiently placed external device, e.g., a catheter or like device, a
space created by a procedure, e.g., an excision or implantation of an object, e.g., a stent. The
composition is also useful for adhering tissue to tissue, or adhering tissue to a device. The
composition has the property of polymerizing when it comes in contact with an anionic environment,
or when it is deployed i(in situ) in an existing space.
ABFR L'invention concerne une composition constituee d'un composant monomere comprenant un
cyanoacrylate d'alkyle et au moins un inhibiteur, et d'un second composant comprenant une structure
d'agregat resultante constituee d'un monomere de cyanoacrylate d'alkyle, d'un acide gras esterifie
d'alkyle et d'un agent d'opacification ou ladite composition forme une structure d'agregat
resultante lorsqu'elle vient en contact avec un milieu anionique. Cette composition est utile pour
remplir un espace existant, par exemple la lumiere d'un vaisseau sanguin, un espace cree par un
dispositif transitoire, par exemple un catheter ou un dispositif analogue, un espace cree par une
intervention, par exemple une excision ou l'implantation d'un objet, par exemple un stent. Cette
composition est egalement utile pour coller des tissus les uns aux autres ou pour coller des tissus

a un dispositif. Cette composition est capable de se polymeriser lorsqu'elle entre en contact avec
un environnement anionique ou lorsqu'elle est deployee in situ dans un espace existant.

DETD Methods and Materials
Neuracryl M is available from Prohold Technologies, El Cajon, CA. Neuracryl M is a two-part **embolization** agent consisting of a glass ampule of 1.25 ml Neuracryl Ml and a rubber-stoppered glass vial of Neuracryl M2 (a mixture of 2-**hexyl cyanoacrylate**, an esterified fatty acid, and gold particles measuring approximately Spm in diameter. Prior to use, the contents of the Neuracryl Ml vial are. . .

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio on STN
AN 2000012147 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TIEN DRUG DELIVERY DEVICE FOR STENT
TIFR SYSTEME D'ADMINISTRATION DE MEDICAMENTS POUR STENT
IN YANG, Dachuan;
WANG, Lixiao
PA SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS, INC.
LA English
DT Patent
PI WO 2000012147 A1 20000309
DS W: CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
AI WO 1999-US19697 A 19990831
PRAI US 1998-09/145,707 19980902
ABEN A device adapted for mounting on a stent, the device comprising a sheath being made of
polymeric material that includes drugs such as pharmaceutical agent(s) or radioactive agent(s) for
delivery to an implant site. The sheath includes a main body of a generally tubular shape, and may
include mounting means for attaching same to the stent. The device may have a slit therein, and may
comprise a helical coil, a cylinder or any other suitable shape or design which fits a particular
stent. The sheath may include a coating or coatings thereon containing drugs, surgical adhesives or
a combination thereof.
ABFR L'invention concerne un dispositif concu pour etre monte sur un stent. Ce dispositif comprend
une gaine en materiau polymere contenant des medicaments, par exemple un ou plusieurs agent(s)
pharmaceutiques, devant etre administres sur le site d'implantation. Cette gaine comprend un element
principal de forme sensiblement tubulaire et peut comprendre des moyens de fixation permettant de la
fixer sur le stent. Le dispositif peut comprendre un fente ainsi qu'un enroulement helicoidal, un
cylindre ou toute autre forme ou structure adaptee a un stent particulier. La gaine peut en outre
comprendre une ou plusieurs couches de revetement contenant des medicaments, des adhesifs
chirurgicaux ou une combinaison des deux.

DETD cyanoacrylate: ethyl **cyanoacrylate**, butyl **cyanoacrylate**, octyl **cyanoacrylate**,
hexyl cyanoacrylate;
fibrin glue: fibrinogen/**thrombin**/Factor XIII/calcium as catalyst
gelatin-resorcinol-formol (GRF) glue: formed from gelatin, resorcinol and

water in the presence of formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde and heat (45'C); mussel adhesive. . .

cyanoacrylate: ethyl **cyanoacrylate**, butyl **cyanoacrylate**, octyl **cyanoacrylate**, **hexyl cyanoacrylate**; fibrin glue: fibrinogen/**thrombin**/Factor XIII/calciurn as catalyst gelatin-resorcinol-forrnol (GRF) glue: formed from gelatin, resorcinol and water in the presence of formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde and heat (45'C); mussel adhesive. . .

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio on STN
AN 1999056663 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TIEN STENT WITH SMOOTH ENDS
TIFR EXTENSEUR POSSEDANT DES EXTREMITES LISSES
IN WANG, Lixiao
PA SCIMED LIFE SYSTEMS, INC.
LA English
DT Patent
PI WO 9956663 A2 19991111
DS W: CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
AI WO 1999-US9188 A 19990428
PRAI US 1998-09/072,944 19980505
ABEN A stent having at least one smooth end is disclosed. The stent may include a coating or coatings on one or both end portions to provide a smooth finish to reduce possible damage to body passages when the stent is deployed and delivered. The stent may also contain drugs or surgical adhesives or a combination thereof in or on the coated portion of the stent. The stent may also be of the type where the materials of the stent may be treated to have a smooth flexible end or ends. The stent may also be of a configuration such that at least one end is more flexible thant the middle portion of the stent.
ABFR L'invention concerne un extenseur possedant au moins une extremite lisse. Cet extenseur peut comporter un ou plusieurs revetements sur une ou les deux parties d'extremite, ce qui permet d'obtenir une finition lisse afin d'eviter toute deterioration eventuelle des lumieres corporelles quand on pose cet extenseur et qu'on le deploie. Cet extenseur peut egalement contenir des medicaments ou des adhesifs chirurgicaux, ou une combinaison de ces derniers, sur la surface ou a l'interieur de la partie revetue. Les materiaux qui le constituent peuvent egalement etre traites de facon a presenter une ou plusieurs extremites souples et lisses. La configuration de cet extenseur peut egalement etre concue de sorte qu'au moins une extremite est plus souple que la partie mediane de l'extenseur.

DETD cyanoacrylate: ethyl **cyanoacrylate**, butyl **cyanoacrylate**, octyl **cyanoacrylate**, **hexyl cyanoacrylate**; fibrin glue: fibrinogen/**thrombin**/Factor XIII/calcium as catalyst gelatin-resorcinol-fonnol (GRF) glue.